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revolt of the Spanish colonies in America. Himself for eight years an agent of the "Compañía de Filipinos" in Manila, he had ample opportunity to observe the working of the Spanish colonial system and he wrote freely of the unhappy effect of the Spanish policy upon commerce, industry and agriculture and of the radical steps which would have to be taken if those abuses were remedied.

The volume is a valuable addition to any collection of works dealing with the Philippines.

The Case for the Filipinos. By MAXIMO M. KALAW. New York: The Century Company. 1916. Pp. xvii, 360.

Mr. Kalaw's presentation of the Case for the Filipinos would arouse interest irrespective of its merit, as the work of a Filipino of the first generation under American sovereignty and a "product of the American system of education established in the Islands." But of itself it is an exceedingly well-written plea for Filipino independence and a careful analysis of the different stages through which American public opinion on the Philippine question has passed. It contains a brief review of the various discussions which have taken place in the United States in regard to the retention of the Philippines, as seen by a Filipino, emphasizing as might be expected the pleas made in the United States for Filipino independence.

The book begins with the birth of the Cuban nation with whose fate that of the Philippines has been so closely bound up, the capture of Manila by Dewey, the negotiations by which the Islands were transferred from Spain to the United States, and the debate in the Senate over the ratification of the Treaty of Paris, during which the Senate showed itself unwilling to bind itself to any definite policy in regard to the Islands. At that time Agoncillo, who represented the revolutionary junta in the Philippines and who had been in Paris during the treaty conference but had failed to get a hearing, came to Washington in an effort to defeat ratification in the Senate. According to Mr. Kalaw the letters which he addressed to the State Department were left unanswered and a similar fate was accorded to a memorial addressed to the Senate setting forth the position of the Filipinos and claiming that, having already obtained their independence of Spain, they could not be transferred by that power to the United States.

Mr. Kalaw follows American public opinion through the for-

mation of the Anti-Imperialist League, the campaign of 1900 in which expansion was the paramount issue, and the struggle by which Mr. Taft, at that time governor of the Islands, secured a legislative assembly for the Filipinos. He is especially bitter in regard to the publicity campaign which has been and is still being carried on by the retentionists. American public opinion has been very largely formed by officials and ex-officials of the Islands, who, according to Mr. Kalaw, must of necessity be prejudiced, and who have given glowing accounts of their own services but have minimized the assistance of the Filipinos and have insisted on their incapacity for self-government. President Wilson's policy, as developed by Governor-General Harrison, meets with Mr. Kalaw's hearty approval.

The last two chapters are devoted to a discussion of the Jones Philippine bill of 1914, which would have extended self-government within the Islands and would have a definite promise of future independence, and the Clarke Amendment of 1916 which would have granted independence within five years. The Jones Bill was acceptable to the Filipinos as a step in advance while the Clarke Amendment would have fully satisfied their desires. A spirit is growing up in the United States increasingly favorable to the independence of the Islands, due in part to an increasing interest in them but also to a realization of the economic unprofitableness and the military danger arising from their possession.

Mr. Kalaw has made a contribution in his analysis of American anti-expansion sentiment during the last eighteen years even though his reaction seems to differ little from that of a native-born American of anti-expansion tendencies.

The Making of the Roman People. By THOMAS LLOYD. London: Longmans, Green and Company, 1914. Pp. viii + 136.

From the brief introduction to the end this book is an extraordinary one. At the very beginning the author erects defenses against a possible unfavorable opinion of his work by expressing the opinion that only "the young, the fresh, the inquiring" will give his argument a fair hearing; most who "have attained a certain age" are thereby disqualified from judging him fairly.

The problem which the writer sets out to deal with is the determination of the racial element or elements which made up the "Roman people." His conclusion he summarizes on pages 60-64. In brief, he concludes that the historical "Roman people" arose